## STATE ISSUES SET FORTH BY SPEAKERS OF THE DEMOCRACY

(Continued From Page One.)

taught in the nome is out a model of

great country.
These great American citizens are animated by an inherent spirit of honesty. mated by an inherent spirit of honesty, and hatred of dishonesty in public officials. They agree with our candidate for supreme judge that "graft is theft." They believe that anyone guilty of taking money belonging to the people, whether the people of a city, county or state, is worse than a common thisf who burglarizes your house or holds you up on the street.

In our platform the Democratic party makes these pledges: "To use its utmost enfeavors to eliminate graft and polit-ical corruption, and to prevent the per-manent lodgment of boss rule in the

This promise we enter a shall carry out if elected. We realise that to do this we must have the help of all good citizens, irrespective of party, who are op-posed to bossism, graft and corruption. "We favor the raising of all revenue

necessary for state expenses, without calling upon the counties, also that each county shall have home rule to raise only what it needs for its own affairs and what its own citizens may authorize." This certainty is in harmony with the wishes of the masses of the people.

"We favor the assessment of steam railroads and all other public service corporations at their salable value. "We also favor the enactment of laws whereby all franchises and privileges shall be taxed as other property."

This law or a similar one has been de-clared constitutional in New York. We believe it is right and just that all properties whose value lies in their fran-chises should pay their share of the pub-

chises should pay their share of the pub-lic burden.

We favor "giving to each and every citizen equal rights and protection, and to each individual the greatest liberty possible consistent with the general good and the proper consideration of the rights of others."

This does not mean license to anyone to do evil, or to violate the law. The great Democratic party has always been In favor of law and obedience to law; it believes in the greatest possible liberty for the individual consistent with the general good and the proper considera-tion of the rights of others. Every good citizen believes in this, and he shows his good faith as a member of the commu-lity and his retinition as a good citizen nity, and his patriotism as a good citizen of the state, by standing by the laws, which, so long as they are on the statute books, are supposed and must be pre sumed to represent the voice of the

"We believe in home rule for village and city, particularly as to all public utilities, including the ownership of street rallways as well as waterworks and lighting plants; that any such ownership shall be made by a vote of the people and be safeguarded by the merit

The ownership by cities of lighting and er plants has become common oughout the state, and in most cases has proven satisfactory to the people; there seems to be no reason why a street railway can not be owned by any city, but whether this is a wise thing for any city to do is a matter that should be left entrely to the people of such city, to be decided by them by a majority vote of their citizens. It is true that there is at this time an honest difference of opinion as to city ownership of street railroads, but there is no difference of opinion as to the rights of the people as against the dishonest practices of corporations in giving, and of members of council in reseiving, bribes by which the rights of the people in contracts and franchises are given away or sold at a price far less than their value. There certainly is a general belief that if the people of cities, towns and villages can not have their rights under the present system, they will demand that some other plan shall be adopted, and as a final resort all will vote to try the experiment of ownership by the cities themselves, even of street railroads, rather than continue to be robbed by corporations and corrupt officials.

officials. condean the recently enacted ode, and especially do w e protest against the unnecessary loss of nearly \$200,000 annually of the school funds given to county officers already suffi-ciently paid."

Save the Canale. "We are in favor of the maintenanc

of the canal system Every voter in Ohlo knows that for many years past there has been a sys-tematic attempt to virtually steal the canal beds; that these attempts have been growing stronger and more open year by year, and every friend of the knows, too, how near the robbers came being made complete in the la ssion of the legislature, and that since their failure, some of these state plunderers are assuming a virtue they do not possess. Should the "organization" ob-tain strong enough hold of the legislature, does any one doubt that this rob bery and outrage will be consummated? We are proud to state that the Democratic members of both houses of the gislature always have been faithful to pledge our party and all its members of the coming 'egislature, that we will pro-tect these great and vital interests of

The waterways were worth many millions in the early development of the state. In the great future they will be worth hundreds of millions tainly will be realized by the next gen-eration, if not by this. Our forefathers were wise in their building. Let us not be accused by our children or by our grandchildren of being either unwise or

"We condemn the unfair treatment o the agricultural interests of the state at hands of the Republican party.

It was not the Republican party, as such, that was responsible for this treatment, but the boss-ridden members of the legislature, who had appropriated more money than the state had income, so the governor was obliged to cut down. While under no circumstances would I accuse him of intentionally doing a group of the state had income, and the state had income to the governor was obliged to cut down. accuse him of intentionally doing a gros injustice to the farming class. I think he was influenced by the pressing demands of some of these bosses, and possibly falled to exercise his better judgment.

Abolish Fee System. "We condemn the present fee system ad demand the enactment of a reason

The Garber salary law passed by the last Democratic legislature some 15 years ago was repealed by the Republican legislature after it had been in operation only a few months. During all those years there has been a demand for a fair dary law for county officials. The passes in control of the Republican party ave falled to meet this domand, because the incomes of have falled to meet this demand, because they desired to increase the incomes of their followers. The people should know just what compensation every officer receives, and instead of this being the largest sum possible, it should be a reasonable amount, and no more. Public affice is not a place for great profit; on the contrary, the man who cerves as a structed for the people should receive only a reasonable companiation. The man

who sees only the dollars in any public office and loses sight of its honors will likely think more of increasing his bank account than of serving the public.

The correct view of public life is that every officer or employe is a trustee for the people, a guardian of their interests and their money, and that as such trustee or such guardian it is his duty to administer the affairs of his office and protect the interests of his wards—the people—with even more care and greater diligence, if possible, than he would his own.

"We favor the rigid inspection and supervision of state and private banks.'
Is it not singular that with the many instances of embozziement as shown by the number of criminals in the Ohio pen-tentiary, there is no law worthy of the name on this subject? Hundreds of thou-sands of dollars have been lost by our

offizens during the last few years, and yet nothing has been done. Every safe-guard possible should be thrown by means of the law about an institution or individual who holds or receives money belonging to the people. Satisfied as I am that in the great majority of cases am that in the great majority of cases these bank failures have been caused by speculation, were I a member of the leg-lalature I would insist upon a provision that no officer or director should be chosen who would not take an oath that chosen who would not take an eath that he would not, directly or indirectly, engage in speculation or gambling, and for the violation of this provision I would inflict the heaviest penalty possible. Nine-tenths of the losses in national banks, as well as in state and private institutions, have been caused by speculation in stock or grain gambling, in neither of which has an officer any right to engage while he is a trustee of other peoples. engage while he is a trustee of other peo-

ple's money.
"We favor legislation which will make unlawful the giving to or accepting by public officials of railroad passes." Since the acceptance of gifts by the great chief justice of England, has there

ever been a time when the majority of the people of any commonwealth be-lieved it was right for any officer to aclleved it was right for any officer to ac-cept a gift? Are our common pleas and supreme court justices men of stronger character? Suppose we admit that our judges are pure, and certainly the judi-ciary of Ohio has been, with but few ex-ceptions, composed of men of great in-tegrity; the people have been proud of them, and yet how difficult it must be for the best of them not to be influenced by the presence of a pocketful of passes. by the presence of a pocketful of passes Some of them in trying not to be influenced might go too far against the giver I do not believe that the judges would intentionally be prejudiced, only that, being the recipient of gifts, which are the same as so much money, they would be unintentionally influenced. Certainly less can not be said of the members of the legislature, any one of whom can secure passes for himself, his friends and ward



LEWIS B. HOUCK.

workers for the asking. How difficult it must be even with a man who tries to pe honest, to vote justly under such cir-

Few if any persons look upon a rail. road pass as a bribe, and yet if the value in money were given by the company to a judge, officer or a member of the legis-lature, would it not be so called? It is a disgrace to our state that there is no statute against all officers and member legislature receiving railroad

"We favor the initiative and referendum, especially with reference to the is-suance of municipal and county bonds and the granting of public franchises. "No franchise extension or renewal thereof should be granted by county, city or village without first submitting it to a vote of the people."

The initiative may not be fully understood by the masses of the people, though it is said to give satisfaction in the states that have adopted it. The principle of the referendum, however, is familiar to all, and is not only good Democratic doctrine, but is in full accord with the judgment of all parties; the want of its ap-plication by the legislature has had much to do in increasing the debts of many towns, cities and counties.

"We favor the repeal of all special limitations as to the time in which crimina prosecution may be begun for bribery in

The man who sells his vote and the man who buys it are both criminals; the latter the greater one. Both should be followed to the last days of their liver and if convicted, should be punished by fine and imprisonment, and forever disfranchised. The corruption of the ballot is a crime against the state, and will do more than any one thing to impair the more than any one thing to foundations of the republic.

Read Both Platforms. All these planks of our platform relate to state affairs. They are plain, and every voter will understand them, and to this respect they are in contrast with the various planks of the Cox-Republican We ask you to read both, and we have confidence that you will agree with us, that our platform is one of the best ever framed by a convention, and the other is one with the fewest excelto the proposed constitutional

amendments, there seems to be a legal difference of opinion as to the meaning of one, and an honest difference as to th justice of the results of the other. Both of these we shall explain at another time. On the 28th of June there was a convention of the Democratic party held at Columbus. The great majority of that body were representatives direct from the people; though they came together as crats, they were representatives not only of the Democratic party but of the great masses of the people of Ohio. They were from the farm, the shop, the bank, from all the professions; they were perfrom all the professions; they were perhaps the most representative body of men that had assembled at the capital in many years. No one could see these men on the street or in the convention hall without realising that they were imbued with no ordinary sentiments. They were men of sobriety, men of character, men on whom the arts and wiles of the politician had no more effect than a drop of water on a mountain of granits. They seemed to realise that they were there for a purpose, and that purpose was to name a ticket and make a platform which would meet the approval not only of the members of the party they represented, but of the good citizens of all parties. They seemed to realise the duty and imperative necessity to proclaim the battleery which would rid our beleved state of bessism and graft, and sive back

to the people their heritage of free and untrammeled independence and liberty.

It remains for you and the voters to decide on the 7th day of November whether the work of this great body of representative men shall be approved or rejected.

On the 24th of May there was held at Columbus another convention under

MELETY COUNTY DEED CHEST, CARTON CHIO

at Columbus another convention, under the auspices of the great Republican party, or to speak more correctly, under the supervision and dictation of certain the supervision and dictation of certain bosses and so-called leaders of that party. This was not a representative body of the people, but it was a representative body of the bosses, both great and small, or rather of the one mighty boss and his followers. The whole ticket was planned beforehand, and it is said that the pre-ordained nomines for governor was not permitted even to select the man of his choice to place him in nomi-

nation, as one worthy to occupy the ex-

ecutive chair.
It is difficult for free citizens of Ohio to healize that a candidate for the high est office in the gift of the people should find such a course necessary and should feel compelled to submit to the degrada-tion of thus proving his serfdom to the boss. Everything was previously plan-ned, the platform meaningless; no mem-ber was allowed to express any opinion or sentiment or to make any protest or sentiment, or to make any protest

or sentiment, or to make any protest against the dictation of the imperious and triumphant boss.

Even Ohio's great citibzen, Secretary Taft, would not have been permitted to preside over this body had he dared to express himself against the boss and his methods, as had been his wont on any and all former occasions. Is it true that the boss can make and unmake governors and senators, and that he must be "reckoned with" before any Ohio Repub-lican can expect to reach the presidency? It is for you and the voters of Ohio on the 7th day of November to say whether you will approve the action of such a convention or whether you will reject it. The Brannock Bill.

We arraign Governor Herrick for his attempt to trample on the constitution, for his efforts against the Brannock bill. in interfering with the legislative depart-ment by threatening to use his veto to prevent the honest and lawful expression of the general assembly and the wishes of a great majority of the people of the state. The Brannock bill as originally passed by a large majority vote of both branches of the legislature was a fair measure for the protection of the people living in residence districts who did not want saloons in their midst. It was just and in the interest of the home and the and in the interest of the home and the people; it was in strict harmony with the principles of home rule. The measure had been thoroughly discussed in the legislature and by the press, and there was every evidence that it was favored by the great masses of the people. The by the great masses of the people. The governor had a right to veto this or any other measure if he thought it was un-constitutional or was violous legislation or against the best interests of the state, but he had no right to interfere with the legislative department while they were performing their duties, and he had no right to veto, or threaten to veto, this or any other measure that was for the best interests of the people, at the diotation of any special interest or because of any of any special interest or because of any pre-election promise made in return for ontribution to a corrupt campaign fund

We arraign Governor Herrick for his subservience to the great boss of Ohio, as indicated by his own efforts and the efforts of his party friends to induce the boss to consent to and approve of his nomination.

We charge that the governor and his strong political friends were obliged to ask the boss to approve of his candidacy; that he did ask this approval either per sonally or by his leaders, and that it was thus obtained. We believe that the power of the boss was so great and his "organ-ization" so strong that the great masses of honest Republicans throughout the state realized that no successful fight could be made against his supremacy

We sharge the governor that in the interest or nossham, if not at the beness of the boss himself, he approved the bill doing away with spring elections. We charge the governor with the ap-

proval of measures involving, in the ag-gragate, large sums of money for the needless increase of salaries and for salaries of additional employes whose ser

aries of additional employes whose services were not necessary.

We charge him with improperly using his executive influence by threats and otherwise with members of the legislature to secure the passage of the injustious inheritance tax law.

the school code, which we believe was drawn or advised by George B. Cox, and was intended to partisanize the whole school system of the state. We arraign the governor for approvin

the new municipal code bill after it had been changed to suit the boss. We charge that the making of vice mayors and various boards and providing

for the large increase in salaries of various officers was in the interest of the "organization" and not for the benefit o the people.

The Bonding Bill.

We arraign the governor for his ap proval of the bonding bill, which was t or the bonding bill, which was to compel all individuals, trustees and all officials to secure bonds in bonding com-panies at one-half of 1 per cent on the total liability to be paid, and that this was enacted for the benefit of certain corporations and not in the interest of the people.

arraign the governor for his ap proval of a bill which repealed all the accounting provisions of the original law so that no record of the expenses in-curred and money received is now kept by the state auditor, as the original lay

required.

We arraign the governor for his approval of the bill to gerrymander the Seventh Judicial district, so as to put two judges out of office simply because they were members of a different party, and to constitute a second subdivision and to provide for the election therein o two additional judges who were needed. We charge this was done to yide places for political friends and not done in the interest of justice.

We charge Governor Herrick and the last legislature with continuing in office persons who drew money from the state treasury and did no service

treasury and did no service.

We ask the governor to explain whether the people of the state received sufficient benefits in the year 1900 over those of 1830, to justify the expense of the various departments in the statehouse of \$1,025,301.48 in 1904 as against \$529,674.49 in 1850. We ask him to explain why it required \$44,379 for the employes of the legislature in 1904 and only \$21,576.53 in .890, when the last seasion of the legislature was two days shorter and the number of members about the same; we ber of members about the same; we would ask him to explain why there were 104 employes of the legislature in 1904, when only 47 were required in 1890; why the total state expenditure for the year 1890-91 was \$7,161,717.34 and that for 1904-66 was \$12,237,39383, the increase of paralleling being less than 15 per cent population being less than 15 per cent, while that of the state expenses was over

72 per cent. There was a fight for reform in St Louis and Folk, who sent two score of the leading grafters of that city to the penitentiary, was elected governor by the good sitizens of all parties. There was years ago in Minneapolis, and the and his thieving associates years ago in Minneapolis, and the boss and his thieving associates were dethroned. Philadelphia was the byword of the nation—a place where graft and corruption held high carnival for many rears. It is said that over 20,000 voice

were registered of persons whose bodies were in the graveyards and of others who existed only in name, and that certain corporations and individuals shared in the wholesale plunder. Franchises were sold and purchased at the expense of the people, and yeu will remember that Wanamaker a few years ago offered the city council two and one-half millions of dollars for a certain franchisa which the council was giving away; his offer was rejected, and the people of that great city falled to rise up and assert their manhood. At last one courageous man, Mayor Weaver, took the role of reformer, and has turned the raseals out, and the people of Philadelphia are once more owners of their own city. The people of Milwaukee have for years suffered from all kinds of petty and grand larceny, and now a grand jury has found over 100 indictments. Conditions are doubtless many times

worse in our own great city of Cincin-nati. The people there can not secure even a grand jury without the consent of the boss. The conversion of one of the so-called leaders in Cincinnatt into an honest man would be a volcano, and his tales of plunder, by their magnitude and brazenness, would surprise even the temporarily gowed citizens of that great city. The Democratic party, and with us, we believe, all good citizens of all parties, are making this great campaign not only to have an honest government in Cincinnati, but we are making a fight in behalf of the whole state—a state the proudest, and in our opinion the greatest commonwealth in all the bright constellation of states, a state that has since its foundation had a history not only unious but tion had a history not only unique but one filled with the best of American life

nd American manhood.

It has been asserted by apologists for the present organization of the Republi-can party of Ohio, that corruption and graft have always existed; that the morals of the present day are better than ever before, and that the many recent exposures of rascality in office are the result merely of an enlightened public conscience, and of greater publicity, which have brought to light these evi-

dences of graft.

I deny that stealing and corruption must be expected as necessary incidents to the administration of public affairs. Stealing and corruption are not only necessary incidents to, but are the foun-dation principles of an administration by bosses and gangsters. There can be no such thing as a "good boss" or an "hon-est boss" in politics. All bosses and their attendant gangsters depend for their existence on spoliation and plunder.

Nor is it true, as asserted, that any greater publicity now aids in exposing corruption. Boodlers and corruptionists do not work in the bright sunlight of publicity; their deeds are dark, and they work under the cover of darkness. What criminal gives to the public press infor-mation regarding the size or method of his graft? What officer or agent of a corporation has come forward voluntar-ily and contessed that the council of a certain city, or that the bosses acting for them, had demanded and were given \$100,000 for certain rights and immuni-ties? What member of the legislature has voluntarily made public admission of the fact that in the last session he was compelled to vote for measures which neither his conscience nor his judgment approved; and that for such service he had received so many tainted dollars or a promise of another term in the legis-No, the plain facts are that the reason there are now so many discov-eries of wholesale corruption in office is that under the baleful reign of bossism all over the country there is more boodling, more robbery than ever before In its history. Grafting has become so common, so brazen, that its exposures cease to occasion surprise or wonder. Get Rid of Grafters. in its history.

It is time that all the people were be-coming aroused on the subject of graft and grafters, and, as in all matters of and grafters, and, as in all matters of wrong, the American people, when once aroused, will provide a remedy. They have already come to the conclusion that the only way to get rid or grafters is to get rid of synthematic straight of grafters, and the only way to get rid of grafters is to get rid of bossism, of which grafters and grafting are always the necessary attendants. I believe they will do it, and do it at the first opportune moment.

A convention of Republicans in Morrow county voiced the sentiments not only of the masses of the members of that party in that county, but also of the great majority of all parties in Morrow.

that party in that county, out and or the great majority of all parties in Mor-row county, and not in Morrow county only, but in every county in the state. Had this band of good citizens gone a star forther and regulard to fever as support all candidates who are making a fight against grafters and grafting in the

the issues of this campaign.

They said: "We carnestly endorse President Rossevelt in his untiring and heroic efforts to extirpate graft and corruption wherever found in public life, and to accurate the corruption wherever found in public life, and to accurate the corruption wherever found in public life, and to accurate the corruption wherever found in public life, and to accurate the corruption where the corruption was a contracted to the corruption of the corruption where the corruption was a contracted to the corruption of the corruption where the corruption was a contracted to the corruption of and to secure to every man a "squar

The other resolution passed by this Morrow county convention was as "We expect our representative we shall nominate this day to govern his official actions in accordance with the wishes and interests of his con-stituents, even if such course be not sus tained by the advice of party leaders c

the decision of party caucuses."

When in the history of Ohio did any convention ever before think it necessar to instruct its candidate for representa-tive that if elected he must comply with the condition of his oath, be honest decent, legislate for the people, and not at the bidding and dictation of a corrupt

When in the history of our great state, When in the history of our great state, until the year 1994, would a member of the legislature have made such a statement as was made by a representative from a certain county last winter, in reference to the Chapman bill, which was a bill taking away the spring elections at the command of the boss, because he thought the masses of the people could be driven by partisanship to vote a straight ticket in local affairs as well as national; driven by partisanship to vote a straight ticket in local affairs as well as national. This man, who held a certicificate of an elected representative of the people of his district, publicly proclaimed that he was opposed to the Chapman bill; that his constituents were against it, but that at the command or demand of the leaders of his party he would vote for it, and he did. He said "leaders," but he meant "heaves."

Abuse of Public Trust. The stealing of the public funds is a great crime. The betrayal of any public trust is an offense against the statute and also against the moral law. The building up of a great and corrupt organ-ization by means of largely increased salaries of incompetent, dishonest and unfaithful officers, and the making of unfaithful officers, and the making of numerous and unnecessary places for party followers, is a great outrage upon the people and the people's rights; but all these, though the public money thus used may amount to militons, which the people must pay by increased taxation, are but little compared to the looseness of morals produced, as so well stated by a great archbishop a few weeks ago. All this is nothing compared to the lowering of the mandard of the body pothis is nothing compared to the lowering of the standard of the body politic, and the lowering of the ideals of good citizenship, of honesty and uprightness of character. The existence of a corrupt court in any of the old nations of the world was never brought about because the people wers corrupt and sunken in morals, and the corruption in officials of our state and cities is not of itself an indication that the great masses of the people are cor-

rupt.

It is true, however, that the existence of corruption, grafting and dishenesty in public officials has and always will have a most degrading effect on the character of a community or commonwealth, and unless stopped, the corruption will permeate every possible avenue of society, and avarice and personal aggrandizement, personal gain or supposed preferment and honors, will be used as so many enticements to tempt the weak to deliver up their consciences, their good characters and their good names. This loss of character in a community can not

characters and their good names. This loss of character in a community can not be measured by gold; its value is above money; it is above all price.

For 12 years the chains have been forging about the liberties of the people. During a large portion of this time the bosses have controlled both branches of the general assembly, and while the great majority of the members have been honest men. they have been dominated by the bosses and by party caucuses con-trolled by the bosses, and have enacted laws against the interests of the people. They have virtually given away fran-chises of untold value in Cincinnati Cleveland and elsewhere. They have increased salaries of officers, some of whom were already overpaid for the duties performed. They have multiplied offices for party henchmen at the expense of the taxpayers. They have rewarded members of the legislature by granting requests for special logislation, involving in many cases the avenditive of the

quests for special legislation, involving in many cases the expenditure of the public funds, in order to secure their votes for the boss.

It is, however, during the last few years that this bossism has become so pronounced and so unbearable as to awaken general revolt. There has been a complete loss of liberty in Cincinnati and other cities, and in many of the villages and counties of the state. Until recently the better element of the Republican party still had faith in the people, in themselves, and in their influence and power to overcome and strangle the and power to overcome and strangle the monster of bossism that was sapping their liberties and overthrowing all their plans for the welfare of their party and the interests of the people.

The repeal of the right of the people to have spring elections wherehy their

The repeal of the right of the people to have spring elections, whereby they could elect men on account of their merit and honesty without being blased by partisanship; the vicious legislation to rob the state of its canals in order to make millions of money for the boss and his friends; and the crowning act of infamy in the governor's forcing legislation taxing not only the living but the dead in order to secure enough money to make in order to secure enough money to make good the extravagant appropriations for state purposes, thinking that the half-million or more thus obtained would not show on the tax duplicate, and that therefore the people would not cry out against what has proven to be the most extravagant, if not the most reckless, legislature that ever assembled in Ohio—those are some of the crimes in the long catalogue chargeable to bosses and bossism in Ohio. But the grand culmination came when the convention held at Columbus, May 25th last, gave conclusive proof that George B. Cox dominated its actions and dictated its nominees, and that his empire had taken in the entire state of Ohio. It is said that he was not in favor of some of the candidates named by that convention, and therefore he was not the boss. Is there a man in the state in order to secure enough money to make not the boss. Is there a man in the state of Ohio who does not know that the can-didates for governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, supreme court judge, treasurer and member of the board of public works could not have been nominated and would not have been nomi-nated had he opposed their nomination? Did any of the prominent men of the party dare to aspire to be a candidate for any office before that convention un-less he first had permission from the boss? If any further evidence was necboss? If any further evidence was nec-essary to establish his kingship, it was shown in his influence in securing a member of the cabinet, an illustrious cit-izen of wile, to register in an official way the commands of the boss. There was not a self-respecting member of the great Republican party in the state who did not know when the sun went down on that 25th day of May that a battle royal must be fought to win back their royal must be fought to win back their riberties as citizens and as members of that party, and it is to their credit as patriotic citizens that many of them will join with us in redeeming the state from the thralldom of bossism, with its attendants are and competition. tendants, graft and corruption. In the words of a Republican editor, "They realize that the party in Ohio has fallen under the domination of a corrupt and disreputable boss, who prevents any free expression of the party's will, and has used and is using the party machine to thwart the will of the people and fasten pernicious legislation upon the state. Respectable Republicans." in the lantuage of the editor, "hang their heads in hame when they think that the Repub lican legislature and the state officials from the governor down, are compelle to submit to the dictation of a boss."

People Should Regain Their Rights. In order to regain their rights and liberties, the people of Ohio should exercise their sovereign constitutional privilege. When I say the people, I mean the whole people, Republicans as well as Demo-crats, and all others of all parties, because no mutter who may be in posses sion of the offices, men of all parties suf-fer the penaity of bad government and extravagance. The proper way to de-throne the bosses is by the ballot box; the proper time to dethrone them is now.

The Republican party in the past has had as its representatives such men as William H. Harrison, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield and William McKinley; such men as Governors Corwin, Chase, Dennison, Tod. Brough, Walte, Senator Sherman and many others.

Citizens without regard to party took pride in the luster reflected on the state of Ohio by these great men. What is the shameful contrast today under the blighting, withering influence of bossism blighting, withering influence of bossism and corrupt politics! Statesmanship is at a discount; mediocrity at a premium. The best men of the party are being thrust aside to make way for the commonplace product of machine politics. A few men of prominence in their respective counties and congressional districts still survive, but they are fast losing their influence. It is true there are Congressman Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland and a few others of a type of the better days of the party. There is Secretary Tatt, who has been so highly and most worthily honored; and there is t'distinguished senator, Joseph B. Forak, who stands out so pre-eminently—a nawho stands out so pre-eminently a na-tional figure. But does not every intel-ligent Republican know that if the oringent Republican know that if the or-ganization continues unchecked Foraker, the great and able statesman and bril-liant leader of the senate, will be rele-gated to private life, and that George B. Cox will be Ohlo's great senator at Washington as well as undisputed boss of Ohlo? If that day of crowning humil-iation should come, no self-respecting lation should come, no self-respecting down from the galleries of the United States senate chamber and confess that he came from the state of Ohio.

Therefore we ask, in behalf of the Democratic party, and in behalf of the great mess of the Republican party, and in the name of all the people of our great state, who believe in civic righteousness, to vote against the entire state ticket nominated by this so-called convention, dominated and controlled by the boss and his organization, and to vote against any member of the legislature who has hore-tofore shown his subserviency and slavery to the bess; and to vote against anyone who has now been placed in nomination by the machine organization.

Standing under the searching light of a political campaign, we invite the final, deliberate verdict of the veters of Ohio. Our reputation and our characters are before you. Concerning these, it is not for us to testify, but we think it only proper to announce and your right to know, in what manner we expect to discharge our public duties. I promise you, therefore, on behalf of all the gentlemen on the state ticket, that if elected, we shall honestly and fearlessly discharge our respective duties to the best of our abilities. No insolent boss shall dictate to us by telephone. No grafter shall find the atmosphere of the state house congenial to his health and his business. Honesty and economy shall govern all our official actions, and when we surrender our offices to the people, we shall have clean hands and clean consciences, and you will have a commonwealth once and you will have a commonweal

HOUCK'S HOPE.

Iriof Summary of Legislative Acts Submitted to Voters.

In his speech, which was brief, Lewis Houck of Mt. Vernon, the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, summed up the record of the Ohio legislature and declared that the Democratic candidates face the future with hope, faith, courage and confidence in the voter. He spoke as follows:

As the nominee for lieutenant governor of the Democratic party of Ohio, I ap-pear before you today to discuss some of the questions at issue in this campaign.

To my mind it is one of the most important, if not the most important campaigns and political contest that has occurred in our great state within the past half century.

I shall discuss these questions and issues beneatly openly fearlessly and issues beneatly openly.

sues honestly, openly, fearlessly and, as I believe and know the truth, inspired by a love of home, pure government, a stronger and better citizenship and a desire to know and to do the right. Where the beacon light of right leads, I shall follow.

follow. The present contest in Ohio is not one of tariff reform, of gold or silver, of wars, or expansion. It is not a contest against

of tariff reform, of gold or silver, of wars, or expansion. It is not a contest against the Republican party as a party, but against the leaders of the Republican party in Ohio of today. We are not warring against the principles and teachings of the sainted Lincoln. It is a contest for the right against the wrong. It is not a national contest, but a state contest, as no national issues are involved.

The issue to be tried and determined at the November election, in the Buckeye state this year, with the people and all liberty-loving voters as the jury, is whether or not our beloved state, your home and my home, shall be owned, controlled and ruled by George B. Cox, the prince and king of bosses, or whether or not we shall break the yoke that now binds us and once more return unto the government for which our fathers fought and died—a government where every government for which our fathers fought and died—a government where every man is and should be free and untar-nished; a state and government where every man who is sober, industrious, law-abiding, who loves the purity and virtue of his own home, who loves the American fing and the stars and stripes— is a king. Where every woman who is true to her home life and her womanly virtue is a queen.

virtue is a queen.

If your desire is for a pure, clean government, then vote against the boss and bossism.

My countrymen, I would rather have the commendation of my good wife and that prattling seven-year-old boy in my little home at Mt. Vernon, knowing that the same came to me from my industrious habits and pure home life, than to have the approval of all the people of my state, unworthly bestowed.

This is a campaign of homes and home life, of right against wrong: of purity against impurity; of freedom against

sfavery; of liberty against the boss and

We appeal to every liberty-loving, home-loving, God-loving citizen of our commonwealth to join us in the overthrow of the present boss-ridden state administration. Let us have more Folks, LaFollettes and Weavers. Let us do the right with our sacred ballot and then we will be right.

will be right.

As you well know, I am a member of the present general assembly of Ohio, serving as a state senator from the Soventeenth-Twenty-eighth district, and was one of the immortal four Democratic senators. I know something of the late Cox law-making body. No legislature to Cox law-making body. No legislature in this state ever enacted more unwise, une holy and obnoxious laws than the last one. I can take the time to mention but a few. The inheritance tax law, a measure cradled in wrong, nurtured in iniquity and enacted at the behest of lobbyists, who loved self-gain more than a free government. A law that took the lobbyists, who loved self-gain more than a free government; a law that robs the dead and takes from the widows and orphans that which justly belongs to them. We are pledged to the repeal of this law. Do you want to help? If so, vote for the election of a Democratic legislature, and if elected it will be done.

The Chapman law, that abolished spring elections; that takes from us almost the right of local self-government, needs no comment from me. You are familiar with its unfairness and are

familiar with its unfairness therefore opposed to it.

The bonding law, that compelled every

public officer, administrator, executor, guardian, trustee, etc., to purchase a bond, was enacted for the sole purpose of aiding and making richer certain bonding companies. Its unholiness was so patent that it fell of its own weight. The present school code is a menace to the adayncement of every country school in Ohio, and should be repealed, and in its place should be enacted a law that will place the schools of the rural dis-tricts on the high plane they so justly

Our municipal code, passed for the one purpose of creating new offices for politicians out of a job, is an expensive luxury and should be repealed, and a wise, judicious law governing municipalities enacted in its place.

Our platform is before you. It is clear

and to the point. Our state candidates have been named. We commend them to you for your careful consideration. you for your careful consideration. Our standard-bearer is a leader among leaders. As a citizen, soldier, legislator and business man his record is clean and will stand investigation. His acts and votes as a member of the general assembly of Ohlo were always on the side of right and good soverment. as a member of the general assembly of Ohlo were always on the side of right and good government. As a congressman in our national congress he discharged every duty with honesty and integrity. His home life is pure and wholesome. By reason of his pure life and nobility of character his neighbors and friends are bound to him as with hooks of steel. Elect him governor of Ohlo, as I believe you will, and I promise you that his administration will be clean and pure, an administration of honesty and business tact, the best in a half century. I know him well. I have been in his home, and I command the life and character of Hon. John M. Pattison to every young man as worthy of emulation.

We leave the rest with you—the voters of Ohio. We face the future and the results with hope, faith, courage and confidence, that if every voter who loves his home as his own life, who loves liberty and a free government, who believes in pure politics, will raily to our support, we shall be content with the result.

RICE'S REVIEW.

James A. Rice of Canton, De